

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

RYAN PFLIPSEN,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	CIVIL ACTION
vs.)	
)	FILE No. 5:23-cv-594
WALZEM SHOPS HOLDINGS, LLC)	
d/b/a AUSTIN WALZEM PLAZA,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

COMPLAINT

COMES NOW, RYAN PFLIPSEN, by and through the undersigned counsel, and files this, his Complaint against Defendant WALZEM SHOPS HOLDINGS, LLC d/b/a AUSTIN WALZEM PLAZA, pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.* (“ADA”) and the ADA’s Accessibility Guidelines, 28 C.F.R. Part 36 (“ADAAG”). In support thereof, Plaintiff respectfully shows this Court as follows:

JURISDICTION

1. This Court has original jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343 for Plaintiff’s claims pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.*, based upon Defendant’s failure to remove physical barriers to access and violations of Title III of the ADA.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff RYAN PFLIPSEN (hereinafter “Plaintiff”) is, and has been at all times relevant to the instant matter, a natural person residing in San Antonio, Texas

(Bexar County).

3. Plaintiff is disabled as defined by the ADA.

4. Plaintiff is required to traverse in a wheelchair and is substantially limited in performing one or more major life activities, including but not limited to: walking, standing, grabbing, grasping and/or pinching.

5. Plaintiff uses a wheelchair for mobility purposes.

6. Plaintiff is also an independent advocate of the rights of similarly situated disabled persons and is a “tester” for the purpose of asserting his civil rights, monitoring, ensuring, and determining whether places of public accommodation are in compliance with the ADA. His motivation to return to a location, in part, stems from a desire to utilize ADA litigation to make Plaintiff’s community more accessible for Plaintiff and others, and pledges to do whatever is necessary to create the requisite standing to confer jurisdiction upon this Court so an injunction can be issued correcting the numerous ADA violations on this Property, including returning to the Property within six (6) months after it is accessible (“Advocacy Purposes”).”

7. Defendant WALZEM SHOPS HOLDINGS, LLC d/b/a AUSTIN WALZEM PLAZA (hereinafter “Austin Walzem Plaza”) is Texas Limited Liability Company which is the owner of a “strip mall” type shopping plaza/commercial property that transacts business in the state of Texas and within this judicial district.

8. Austin Walzem Plaza may be properly served with process via its registered agent, to wit: Arnold Uribe, 2670 Austin Highway, San Antonio, Texas 78218.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

9. On or about April 24, 2023, Plaintiff was a customer at “El San Luis Mexican Restaurant” a business located at 4455 Walzem Road, #78/79, San Antonio, Texas 78218, referenced herein as the “El San Luis Mexican Restaurant” or “The Shop.”

10. Austin Walzem Plaza is the owner or co-owner of the real property and improvements that the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant is situated upon and that is the subject of this action, referenced herein as the “Property.”

11. Plaintiff lives approximately 7 miles from the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property.

12. Plaintiff’s access to the business(es) located at 4455 Walzem Road, San Antonio, Bexar County Property Identification number 502006 (“the Property”), and/or full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, foods, drinks, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein were denied and/or limited because of his disabilities, and he will be denied and/or limited in the future unless and until Defendant is compelled to remove the physical barriers to access and correct the ADA violations that exist at the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property, including those set forth in this Complaint.

13. Plaintiff has visited the Property at least once before as a customer and advocate for the disabled. Plaintiff intends on revisiting the Property within six months or sooner, as soon as the barriers to access detailed in this Complaint are removed and the Property is accessible again. The purpose of the revisit is to be a regular customer, to determine if and when the Property is made accessible and to maintain standing for this lawsuit for Advocacy Purposes.

14. Plaintiff intends to revisit the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property to purchase goods and/or services.

15. Plaintiff travelled to the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property as a customer and as an independent advocate for the disabled, encountered the barriers to access at the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property that are detailed in this Complaint, engaged those barriers, suffered legal harm and legal injury, and will continue to suffer such harm and injury as a result of the illegal barriers to access present at the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property.

COUNT I
VIOLATIONS OF THE ADA AND ADAAG

16. On July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*

17. Congress found, among other things, that:

- (i) some 43,000,000 Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number is increasing as the population as a whole is growing older;
- (ii) historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against individuals with disabilities continue to be a serious and pervasive social problem;
- (iii) discrimination against individuals with disabilities persists in such critical areas as employment, housing public accommodations, education, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting, and access to public services;
- (iv) individuals with disabilities continually encounter various forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the

discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, overprotective rules and policies, failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices, exclusionary qualification standards and criteria, segregation, and relegation to lesser service, programs, activities, benefits, jobs, or other opportunities; and

- (v) the continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our free society is justifiably famous, and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and non-productivity.

42 U.S.C. § 12101(a)(1) - (3), (5) and (9).

18. Congress explicitly stated that the purpose of the ADA was to:

- (i) provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;
- (ii) provide a clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and

* * * * *

- (iv) invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced day-to-day by people with disabilities.

42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1)(2) and (4).

19. The congressional legislation provided places of public accommodation one and a half years from the enactment of the ADA to implement its requirements.

20. The effective date of Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993 if a defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). 42 U.S.C. § 12181; 28 C.F.R. § 36.508(a).

21. The El San Luis Mexican Restaurant is a public accommodation and service establishment.

22. The Property is a public accommodation and service establishment.

23. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. § 12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department of Justice and Office of Attorney General promulgated federal regulations to implement the requirements of the ADA. 28 C.F.R. Part 36.

24. Public accommodations were required to conform to these regulations by January 26, 1992 (or by January 26, 1993 if a defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.*; 28 C.F.R. § 36.508(a).

25. The El San Luis Mexican Restaurant must be, but is not, in compliance with the ADA and ADAAG.

26. The Property must be, but is not, in compliance with the ADA and ADAAG.

27. Plaintiff has attempted to, and has to the extent possible, accessed the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and the Property in his capacity as a customer of the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property and as an independent advocate for the disabled, but could not fully do so because of his disabilities resulting from the physical barriers to access, dangerous conditions and ADA violations that exist at the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property that preclude and/or limit his access to the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property and/or the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein, including those barriers, conditions and ADA violations more specifically set forth in this Complaint.

28. Plaintiff intends to visit the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property again in the very near future as a customer in order to utilize all of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations commonly offered at the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property and as an independent advocate for the disabled, but will be unable to fully do so because of his disability and the physical barriers to access, dangerous conditions and ADA violations that exist at the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property that preclude and/or limit his access to the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property and/or the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein, including those barriers, conditions and ADA violations more specifically set forth in this Complaint.

29. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff (and others with disabilities) by denying his access to, and full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property, as prohibited by, and by failing to remove architectural barriers as required by, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).

30. Defendant will continue to discriminate against Plaintiff and others with disabilities unless and until Defendant is compelled to remove all physical barriers that exist at the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property, including those specifically set forth herein, and make the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property accessible to and usable by Plaintiff and other persons with disabilities.

31. A specific list of unlawful physical barriers, dangerous conditions and ADA violations which Plaintiff experienced and/or observed that precluded and/or

limited Plaintiff's access to the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property and the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations of the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property include, but are not limited to:

(a) ACCESSIBLE ELEMENTS:

- (i) In front of Unit 4429 and 4452, the accessible parking spaces are missing an identification sign in violation of section 502.6 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it difficult for Plaintiff to locate an accessible parking space.
- (ii) In front of Unit 4429, the Property has an accessible ramp leading from the accessible parking space to the accessible entrances with a slope exceeding 1:10 in violation of section 405.2 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it dangerous and difficult for Plaintiff to access the units of the Property because when ramps are too steep it requires too much physical arm strain to wheel up the ramp and increases the likelihood of the wheelchair falling backwards and Plaintiff being injured.
- (iii) In front of Unit 4429, the ground surfaces of the accessible ramp are not stable or slip resistant as they are made of a slick tile and fail to comply with Section 302, 303 and 405.4 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it dangerous and difficult for Plaintiff to access the units of the Property.

- (iv) Nearest Unit 4452, the accessible curb ramp which provides the only accessible route from the adjacent accessible parking space is located so the curb ramp projects into the vehicular traffic lane in violation of section 406.5 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation makes it dangerous for Plaintiff to use this accessible curb ramp as Plaintiff would be required to contend with dangerous vehicular traffic.
- (v) Nearest Unit 4452, the Property lacks an accessible route from accessible parking space to the accessible entrances of the Property due to the fact that access to the nearest accessible curb ramp would require a disabled individual to traverse into the vehicular way which is in violation of section 208.3.1 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it difficult for Plaintiff to access the units of the Property.
- (vi) Nearest Unit 4452, the accessible parking space has vertical rises in the accessible parking space and access aisle with a height exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in violation of section 502.4 of the 2010 ADAAG Standards. This barrier to access makes it difficult and dangerous to utilize the accessible parking space.
- (vii) Nearest Unit 4452, there is a vertical rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch along the accessible route or path leading to the accessible ramp in violation of Section 303.2 and 405.4 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it dangerous and difficult for Plaintiff to access public features of the Property.
- (viii) The total number of accessible parking spaces is inadequate and is in violation of section 208.2 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. There are 120 total

parking spaces, which would require a minimum of five (5) accessible parking spaces but there are only two (2) parking spaces identified as accessible at the Property. This violation would make it difficult for Plaintiff to locate an accessible parking space.

(ix) There are no accessible parking spaces identified as “van accessible” in violation of section 502.6 and 208.2.4 of the 2010 ADAAG Standards. This barrier to access would make it more difficult for Plaintiff to find a van accessible parking space.

(x) Defendants fail to adhere to a policy, practice and procedure to ensure that all facilities are readily accessible to and usable by disabled individuals.

EL SAN LUIS MEXICAN RESTAURANT RESTROOMS

(i) The height of the toilet seat is below the minimum height of 17 (seventeen) inches in violation of 604.4 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This would make it difficult for Plaintiff and/or any disabled individual to safely utilize the restroom facilities.

(ii) The actionable mechanism of the soap dispenser in the restroom is located above 48 inches above the finished floor in violation of section 308.2.1 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This would make it difficult for Plaintiff and/or any disabled individual to safely utilize the restroom facilities.

(iii) The height of the bottom edge of the reflective surface of the mirror in the bathroom is above the 40 inch maximum height permitted by Section 603.3 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This violation would make it difficult for the

Plaintiff and/or any disabled individual to properly utilize the mirror in the restroom.

- (xi) The lavatories and/or sinks in the restrooms have exposed pipes and surfaces and are not insulated or configured to protect against contact in violation of section 606.5 of the 2010 ADAAG standards. This would make it difficult for Plaintiff and/or any disabled individual to safely utilize the restroom facilities.

32. The violations enumerated above may not be a complete list of the barriers, conditions or violations encountered by Plaintiff and/or which exist at the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property.

33. Plaintiff requires an inspection of El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property in order to determine all of the discriminatory conditions present at the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property in violation of the ADA.

34. The removal of the physical barriers, dangerous conditions and ADA violations alleged herein is readily achievable and can be accomplished and carried out without significant difficulty or expense. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv); 42 U.S.C. § 12181(9); 28 C.F.R. § 36.304.

35. All of the violations alleged herein are readily achievable to modify to bring the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property into compliance with the ADA.

36. Upon information and good faith belief, the removal of the physical barriers and dangerous conditions present at the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property is readily achievable because the nature and cost of the modifications are relatively low.

37. Upon information and good faith belief, the removal of the physical barriers and dangerous conditions present at the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property is readily achievable because Defendants have the financial resources to make the necessary modifications.

38. Upon information and good faith belief, the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property have been altered since 2010.

39. In instances where the 2010 ADAAG standards do not apply, the 1991 ADAAG standards apply, and all of the alleged violations set forth herein can be modified to comply with the 1991 ADAAG standards.

40. Plaintiff is without adequate remedy at law, is suffering irreparable harm, and reasonably anticipates that he will continue to suffer irreparable harm unless and until Defendant is required to remove the physical barriers, dangerous conditions and ADA violations that exist at the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property, including those alleged herein.

41. Plaintiff's requested relief serves the public interest.

42. The benefit to Plaintiff and the public of the relief outweighs any resulting detriment to Defendant.

43. Plaintiff's counsel is entitled to recover its reasonable attorney's fees and costs of litigation from Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 12188 and 12205.

44. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a), this Court is provided authority to grant injunctive relief to Plaintiff, including the issuance of an Order directing Defendant to modify the El San Luis Mexican Restaurant and Property to the extent required by the

ADA.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays as follows:

- (a) That the Court find El San Luis Mexican Restaurant in violation of the ADA and ADAAG;
- (b) That the Court issue a permanent injunction enjoining Defendant from continuing their discriminatory practices;
- (c) That the Court issue an Order requiring Defendant to (i) remove the physical barriers to access and (ii) alter the subject El San Luis Mexican Restaurant to make it readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA;
- (d) That the Court award Plaintiff his reasonable attorneys' fees, litigation expenses and costs; and
- (e) That the Court grant such further relief as deemed just and equitable in light of the circumstances.

Dated: May 10, 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Dennis R. Kurz

Dennis R. Kurz

Attorney-in-Charge for Plaintiff

Texas State Bar ID No. 24068183

Kurz Law Group, LLC

4355 Cobb Parkway, Suite J-285

Atlanta, GA 30339

Tele: (404) 805-2494

Fax: (770) 428-5356

Email: dennis@kurzlawgroup.com